

LABOR CLARION

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"Voice of Jacob and Hand of Esau" is Comment of Green

Labor's Co-operation Contingent Upon Evidence of Business Sincerity

THE publicity agents of the United States Chamber of Commerce have been cluttering news service and newspaper offices throughout the country recently with many "hot releases." And they've made page one with a bang on several occasions, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

One recent release soundly denounced the N.R.A., declared that it should not be renewed upon expiration of the present law, and that a substitute, controlled by big business and with Section 7-a entirely eliminated should be enacted. Another release convey's the Chamber's "definite stand against the uniform thirty-hour week, or any other limitation of hours by statutory methods." This was followed by one which complimented the Federal Housing Act, saying it "will go far if successful towards business recovery." Then came the prize release of all, in which the Chamber announced its decision to co-operate "to the fullest extent" with all other organizations in a program fair and just to all. It also announced the authorization for appointment of a committee or committees, to report to the directors of the Chamber.

Then followed the announcement of the personnel of the committee which was to carry out the purpose" of the resolution to co-operate.

Labor Co-operation Has Been Complete

The case of organized labor with respect to the utterances of the United States Chamber of Commerce is contained in a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, an excerpt from which was reproduced in last week's Labor Clarion. The full text was not then available.

This statement declared that in view of the former attitude of the Chamber "labor can not be blamed if it is skeptical as to the real degree of co-operation which these interests will give to the government in the development of its N.R.A. policy." It continued:

"The primary purpose of the National Recovery Act was to develop a co-partnership relationship between the government, industry and labor. In every step taken in the furtherance of the national recovery program, labor has co-operated to the fullest extent and to the greatest degree.

"Unfortunately, business interests as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have refused to recognize the partnership of labor in the national recovery program. These interests have refused to agree to accord labor representation upon code authorities; have opposed the application of Section 7-a of the Industrial Recovery Act, which provides for collective bargaining and which is embodied in every industrial code of fair practice.

Business Has Been Antagonistic

"Business interests as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce have discharged and discriminated against thousands of workers because they exercised their right under Section 7-a to join a labor union. In addition, the National Association of Manufacturers publicly declared its refusal to abide by the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and called upon all members of the National Association of Manufacturers to refuse to comply with the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board providing for majority representation. The steel manufacturers have threatened to institute court proceedings in an effort to prevent the application of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

"While announcing publicly the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with the government in the effort to accelerate national recovery, it denounces labor as unreasonable in its attitude and unfair in its demands.

"Before labor can accept the offer of the Cham-

ber of Commerce to co-operate with the government in the promotion of economic recovery as sincere and genuine, it must publicly announce its willingness to comply with Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act as embodied in industrial codes of fair practice, and its willingness to abide by the decisions of duly constituted authorities, set up by act of Congress for the purpose of promoting industrial peace, as represented by the National Labor Relations Board, the National Steel Relations Board and other boards of a similar character.

"Section 7-a and these boards are a part of the instrumentalities created by act of Congress and established by the administration for the purpose of promoting economic recovery and labor and industry co-operation. There can be no co-operation on the part of any group until they are willing to recognize and accept the governmental instrumentalities through which co-operation can be extended.

Challenges Business Interests

"Labor accepts its full responsibility under the provisions of the National Recovery Act. It will co-operate fully in code-making processes, will recognize its obligations to the fullest extent, will conform to the requirements of Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act, and will accept the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board providing for majority representation in collective bargaining processes.

"We challenge the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to meet this character of co-operation and to publicly announce their willingness to do so.

"Unless the Chamber of Commerce meets this challenge we must regard their utterance as the voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau."

Hale Admonishes Business and Labor to Chart New Economic Course

Stating that "abuses of capital in controlling industry must be eliminated as the first step toward a new economic platform," and a declaration that failure of sane, conservative leaders of both business and labor to sit down together in the near future and chart a new economic course for the state will result in the problems of unemployment and social unrest being "dealt with by the radical fringe of organized labor, by the communists and by the embittered among the unemployed," Marshal Hale, local business man, has addressed the people of California through the columns of a local daily newspaper.

This failure on the part of labor and business, said Hale, would, to put it mildly, mean social chaos.

"Abuses of capital in controlling industry must be eliminated as the first step toward a new eco-

nomie platform," he declared, and "the problem must be solved by conservative business men and by conservative labor. If we don't solve it the communists and the radicals will solve it for us, and their solution will be revolution. . . .

Negligence May Bring Disaster

"If we fail to protect our Constitution and our present social organization by providing the security and the opportunities to which American citizens feel they are entitled we can only blame ourselves if our negligence leads to disastrous results. . . .

"All members of the community must prosper if the community itself is to succeed. There must be jobs for labor. There must be a fair return for business. And business doesn't mean monopoly—it means an opportunity for the small, independent

merchant and manufacturer and his employees, as well as for the great enterprises that are capital and number their employees by the thousand.

Do Something Because It Is Right

"When a little store or a little factory is frozen out, or when it can no longer operate because there is no longer sufficient trade to keep it alive, the whole community suffers—including the concern. That is one of the great lessons we must learn."

"If the thirty-hour week, or the thirty-six-hour week, will help to bring it by distributing work, by all means let us give earnest thought to it.

"But we don't need any new laws. What we need is industrial peace—and we have too many laws now. We must want to do something because it is the right thing to do, the American thing to do, not because some law makes us do it."

Ranks of Locked-Out Miners Still Unbroken--May Demand Investigation

A community of two thousand souls facing ruin, with poverty and privation camping on the doorsteps of its population, and its business men at their wits' end to stave off bankruptcy, while four men, in control of the mining properties upon which the workers of the community depend for a livelihood, sit idly by and wait for hunger and destitution to do their work of subjugating the valiant residents—

This was the word picture of conditions at Jackson, Amador County, presented to the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night by Joseph Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Casey had just returned to the city to make his report of the relief work instituted by him at the instance of the Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

The union miners of Jackson have been locked out by the mine owners for nearly two months—the answer of the employers to a demand of the miners for an increase in wages commensurate with the increased price of gold which the government of the United States is maintaining. Not unreasonably they were imbued with the idea that they were entitled to some of the benefit of the government's liberality. But they learned that the employers interpreted the action of Uncle Sam as intended only to confer greater profits to the owners of the country's natural deposits of wealth.

The principal mine involved—the Argonaut—operated by the Argonaut Mining Company, Ltd., is in a most flourishing condition, according to figures of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. These show that the profits of the mine for the first nine months of 1934 were \$1.67 on each \$5 share of stock, compared with 16 cents per share net for the similar period in 1933. Yet this concern has persistently refused to pass on a small share of increased earnings to the men who go into "the bowels of the earth" to bring up the gold for its coffers.

It has been revealed that John Thomas Smith, vice-president and chief of the legal counsel of General Motors Company, dictates the policies of the Amador mines. H. L. Kerwin of the conciliation service, United States Department of Labor, is reported to have "gone over the heads" of local officials direct to Smith in an effort to effect an adjustment.

Commendable Spirit of Miners

The six hundred men reported to have been locked out have displayed a marvelous spirit, not a single one having deserted the ranks of the union and not a wheel has turned, while the membership of the union has been increased by 100. The union is protecting the properties by keeping the pumps manned. The companies involved have refused to discuss a settlement of the dispute based on increased wages.

However, the prolonged lockout has created much bitterness, in view of the selfish and unpatriotic attitude of the mine owners. There are

whisperings of reprisals connected with alleged illegal acts of the mining companies. Stories to the effect that the mines are being operated under license as "low grade" properties, when in reality the ore mined is of exceptionally high grade, are being circulated. It is also reported that miners accused of "high-grading" (theft of high-grade or specimen ore) are not prosecuted because the mine owners fear to bring the glare of publicity on their operations.

Also there are in circulation rumors connecting the operators with violating the gold hoarding provisions of the law, it being alleged that the operators have attempted to collect the new high price for gold bullion mined before the dollar devaluation act went into effect.

May Demand Investigation

A sentiment is growing in the Mother Lode camps in favor of a demand for a government investigation of the mining situation at Jackson, and it is likely that Senators Johnson and McAdoo will be asked to bring the subject to the attention of Congress.

In the meantime the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council are responding generously to the call for funds to aid the locked-out miners, and it is expected that unions throughout the state will join in the effort to see that the miners and their families do not suffer from hunger and privation. One of the most liberal contributors to the fund is Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79, which has decided to send the locked-out men the sum of \$100 weekly. Additions to the list are being made as rapidly as the matter is brought to the attention of the different unions.

SINUS AND THE HATLESS FAD

The habit of going bare-headed indulged in by the male sex, and especially college boys, is likely to lead to the development of sinus trouble, according to Jonas Grace, secretary of the local Hatters' Union, who gives as his authority an eminent professor of Temple University School of Medicine. "The youth who soaks his head in water and then goes hatless eventually becomes immune to head colds in most cases," declares the professor. "But meanwhile the frequent colds are liable to cause sinuses."

BAKERY CODE EXEMPTION DENIED

A serious hardship to a considerable group of bakery workers was avoided during the last month when an exemption from the baking code requested by the restaurant industry was denied by N.R.A. authorities. The proposal was made by

restaurant officials that workers employed in bakeries operated in connection with restaurants, many of which sell bakery products over the counter, be changed from the jurisdiction of the baking code to that of the restaurant code. This would have meant a severe drop in working standards for the employees affected. While the baking code provides for a \$16 minimum wage for a forty-hour maximum week, the restaurant code as analyzed permits women to be paid as little as \$9.33 in the larger cities in the North, \$7.93 in the South and even less in the smaller places for a forty-eight-hour week, with a daily spread of twelve hours.

Agreements With Higher Wages Reported by Aluminum Workers

The Aluminum Products Company, one of the important manufacturers in the aluminum industry, has entered into an agreement with Aluminum Workers' Union No. 19604 and Aluminum Workers' Union No. 19078, covering the plants of the company in La Grange and Lemont, Ill., says a dispatch from Chicago.

Extended negotiations between the union and the company, which have been carried on under the personal supervision of President A. R. Buller of the Aluminum Workers' Council, have resulted in a general readjustment of wages which netted an increase of between 2 and 12½ per cent. The agreement will remain in effect until April, 1935, and may be modified on fifteen days' notice.

Progress has been reported in negotiations between the Aluminum Workers' Unions in Wisconsin and the Aluminum Goods Company.

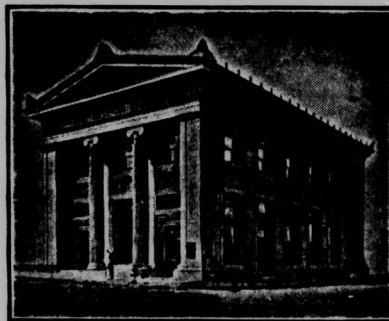
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Epoch-Making Agreement in Montana Copper Industry Is Now in Effect

Industrial relations committees for the adjustment of labor disputes are now being set up under what the A. F. of L. News Service terms the epoch-making agreement recently signed between the Anaconda Copper Company and the Metal Trades Department and Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Composed of five members representing labor and five members representing the company, the committees will deal with controversial matters in the company's mines, mills, smelters and refineries at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, Mont.

The agreement, first of its kind between a great corporation and departments of the A. F. of L., provides that there shall be no cessation of work because of jurisdictional questions. It further provides that the company shall not be asked to make any jurisdictional decisions and that jurisdictional controversies shall be settled by the unions involved, in accordance with their laws. It is also provided there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the life of the agreement.

How Grievances Are Adjusted

Shop committees will continue to function as in the past and questions which they can not adjust will be referred to the industrial relations committee. Defining the duties of a committee in regard to adjustment of "grievances, complaints or misunderstandings," the agreement says:

"This local industrial relations committee shall endeavor to effect an adjustment of the questions presented to it by employees or representatives of the company. Should the committee fail to reach an adjustment of the question or questions referred to it within a period of fifteen days after notification of the grievance or complaint is served by one of the parties to this agreement, the questions upon which no agreement has been reached shall be immediately submitted to an executive industrial relations committee, which shall consist of an executive officer of each of the two departments and two executives representing the company; the decision of this executive industrial relations committee shall be final and binding upon all the parties to this agreement."

Wage Increase, With Sliding Scale

All journeymen workmen covered by the agreement are to be paid a minimum wage of \$5 for an eight-hour day, except where the differentials in amount of pay for journeymen because of classification, were, on January 1, 1934, higher than the \$5 minimum, in which case the differentials are not to be changed.

The minimum daily wage rates are based upon a price of electrolytic copper of less than 9 cents a pound. An increase of 50 cents a day is provided for a period of six months, regardless of whether or not the price of copper falls below 9 cents per pound during the period. Increases in wages are to be made when the price of electrolytic copper goes to or above 9 cents, beginning with an increase of 50 cents a day when the price is 9 cents a pound and continues at this level for a

period of thirty successive days. Increases of 25 cents a day are provided for increases in the price of copper up to and above 13 cents per pound, when the increased prices continue in effect thirty days for each increase. Provision for wage reductions are also made when the price falls, in accordance with specific rules set forth in the agreement, designed to fully protect the interests of the workers.

All work in excess of eight hours a day is to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Double time will be paid for holiday work. Work on Sundays is to be paid for at time and a half, except where the work is done in connection with a continuous operation, i. e., in a department which is operated at least eight hours out of twenty-four hours in each day and seven days in a week.

Agreement Now in Effect

Section 5 of the pact says: "No provision of this agreement shall change any local rules or regulations covering conditions of labor (other than wages and hours of labor) which have been established by custom or local agreement and were in effect January 1, 1934."

It was understood when the agreement was drawn up that it was not to go into effect until the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had made a satisfactory agreement with the Anaconda Copper Company. Such an agreement was reached and the agreement between the company and the two A. F. of L. departments is now in effect. It will continue in effect for one year, until September 20, 1935, when it automatically renews itself and continues in full force from year to year thereafter, unless notice is given by either party to the agreement not less than ninety days prior to September 20 of any year that changes are desired in any or all of the provisions.

Long-Drawn-Out Strike Ends

The agreement was signed on behalf of the company by J. R. Hobbins, vice-president. It was signed on behalf of the Building Trades Department by M. J. McDonough, president, and on behalf of the Metal Trades Department by John P. Frey, acting president, who was largely instrumental in securing the agreement, which ended a long-drawn-out strike of Anaconda employees.

The Anaconda agreement is in line with the policy of federated trade union action advocated by Mr. Frey at the recent Metal Trades Department convention in San Francisco.

"If the procedure carried out in the Anaconda agreement—the joint action of both departments—can be applied in the manufacturing industries," Mr. Frey said, "it should be possible, not only to

materially increase the membership of our affiliated unions, but apply a method of negotiating agreements with corporations which will have many advantages over conditions as they existed in the past."

The agreement was ratified by a majority of the local unions in the company's plants.

State Employment and Payrolls Show Increase Over Last Year

Employment in California for manufacturing industries increased 4 per cent in October, 1934, compared with October, 1933, while payrolls increased 14.9 per cent, according to the November issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released by Labor Commissioner Joseph J. Creem last week.

Compared with the preceding month, employment in the state in October this year showed a decline of 3.1 per cent, while payrolls showed an increase of 1.6 per cent.

San Francisco County showed an increase of 3.8 per cent in employment and 13.8 per cent in payrolls in October, 1934, compared with October, 1933, while in October, 1934, compared with September, 1934, employment increased 1.5 per cent and payrolls increased 6.2 per cent.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934

Community Prosperity at Stake

Elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion appear excerpts from a public statement made by Marshal Hale, prominent San Francisco business man, in which he urges business and labor to sit down and "chart a new economic course for the state."

"Abuses of capital in controlling industry" constitute the first problem to be considered, he says, and unless American citizens are provided with the security and opportunities to which they feel they are entitled communists and radicals will solve these problems for us, "and their solution will be revolution."

While Hale offers no specific solution for the ills to which he calls attention, he appears to have a well-defined understanding of the economic situation, contained in the statement that "all members of the community must prosper if the community itself is to succeed." And "business doesn't mean monopoly—it means an opportunity for the small, independent merchant and manufacturer and his employees as well as for the great enterprises."

His peroration is highly commendable. He declares that "we must want to do something because it is the right thing to do—the American thing to do—not because some law makes us do it."

Having in mind the excellent admonitions of Mr. Hale, the Labor Clarion feels no hesitancy in calling to his attention an instance in which "business and labor" may sit down together and "chart a new economic course" affecting a business which is vital to the interests of San Francisco, and of other cities in the state.

It has become the custom, quite generally adopted in recent years, for department stores, drug stores, soda fountains and other business enterprises to install restaurants, in some cases rather elaborate affairs, which cater to their customers and also to the general public. From small beginnings this custom has become a recognized part of the service of the department stores and has menaced the existence of legitimate caterers who are unable to compete with the low prices charged by the department stores for food and service, made possible by low rentals, the ability to buy food at wholesale, and the lower wages paid employees, who generally are unorganized workers. This has been a severe blow to the culinary crafts, which also have to compete in the matter of wages.

San Francisco is known the world over for its hotels and restaurants, which have gained an enviable record with tourists and travelers generally. Their business is suffering from the one-sided competition, and the failures due to this cause have been many. There is a feeling among the culinary

workers, which is shared by all organized labor, that the restaurants are faced with unfair competition, and that steps should be taken to bring about a change. While they are not urging strictly that "the shoemaker should stick to his last," they are prepared to demand that if he does compete with his fellows in other lines of business he shall do so on even terms.

The policy of the big department stores in this respect is conducive to reduction of wage scales and the demoralization of a business which is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the city.

Mr. Hale's declaration that "business doesn't mean monopoly—it means an opportunity for the small, independent merchant and manufacturer and his employees, as well as for the great enterprises," warrants the belief that he should be of great aid to the culinary unions in bringing about a reform in this particular respect.

The subject is commended to his attention, with the reminder that "all members of the community must prosper if the community itself is to succeed."

Wants Evidence of Sincerity

The entirely unexpected announcement of the United States Chamber of Commerce of its desire to co-operate with "all other organizations" upon a program which will accelerate the effort toward recovery, coupled with its attitude of opposition to salient features of the government's program, does not beguile labor spokesmen.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor sees in the gesture "the voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau," and an International Labor News Service writer is reminded of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. The latter says:

"It is almost possible to see the glycerine tears in the eyes of the dear old United States Chamber of Commerce as it walks up to the White House doors, hat in hand, to offer its co-operation. And, likewise, the National Association of Manufacturers."

"How kind and gentle these dear old folks seem to be all at once!

"Ah yes, what big eyes you have grandma! You old scawag!

"Now to get right down to brass tacks, either the United States Chamber of Commerce has no intention of co-operating with the 'new deal' or else it has reason to believe the 'new deal' has lost its punch and isn't any longer dangerous to vested interests. You can read the stars and take your choice."

The New Congress

An astute political observer makes the following comment on the result of the recent election and its effect on legislative and administrative duties and responsibilities:

"Newspaper headlines of November 7 certainly indicated joy and jubilation in the Democratic camp. The party had done what used to be thought impossible—where even popular administrations usually lose fifty to sixty House seats in the off-year elections, along with a senator or two, it actually increased its already preponderant majority in each branch of the Congress. However, beneath the surface, the very size of the victory has brought big problems to the White House and to responsible Democratic leadership."

"Just before the election, Democratic Chairman Farley asked, as he naturally would, that the people return Democrats to the House and Senate, and offered the opinion that the one big issue at stake was confidence in Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Farley went so far as to say just how much majority he would like to see, placing it at two-thirds."

"The public went Mr. Farley one better. The next Senate will consist of sixty-nine Democrats, twenty-four Republicans and three members of minor parties. The next House will contain 321

Democrats, 103 Republicans, and ten members of minor parties. There will be thirty-eight Democratic governors, as against eight Republicans, one Progressive and one Farmer-Labor. As a result, the Democratic party controls, roughly, 75 per cent of the major elective offices of the nation.

*** "It has been the unvarying experience that when a party has so great a majority that it need fear no opposition it breaks up into factions and becomes more difficult to handle. The reason for this is obvious: When neither party has much of a majority, each must hold together in order to adequately do battle with the other. The consequence is that Mr. Roosevelt will probably have a great deal of trouble in keeping recalcitrant Democrats in line. Many of those newly elected are small-bore politicians who wouldn't have had a chance without the 'new deal' magic behind them. The American people, for the most part, didn't vote for the candidates they elected—they marked X's opposite their names, but they were really voting for Mr. Roosevelt."

"Another trouble lies in the fact that the greater a majority a party has the greater its responsibility. It can't plead obstructionism in case it fails. Now, with the Republicans almost as scarce as lions in the capital, the Roosevelt administration will have to show results or take the whole blame for not showing them. ***

"Some idea of the forthcoming legislative proposals is gained from a recent Associated Press survey of the pet hobbies of Congressmen who will be in the next session. Demands will probably be made for a year's outlay exceeding \$15,000,000,000—an unprecedented sum. Cash payment of the bonus would cost over \$2,000,000,000; public works, as advocated by one senator, would come to \$5,000,000,000; a proposed increase in home loan bonds would run to \$1,000,000,000, and so it would go, with a dozen similar measures assured of substantial House and Senate support. Conservative party chieftains are said to be frankly concerned over the outlook, and the President may have to use all his influence, and perhaps the veto power, to keep Congress in check. The belief is that Mr. Roosevelt's own projected program will cost some \$7,000,000,000."

National Income for Year 1934

Indicates Nine Billion Increase

A sharp curve upward in the income of the American people in 1934 is indicated by estimates of leading trade analysts, who place it around \$9,000,000,000 more than last year, says an Associated Press report.

This reversal of the pendulum, which swung steadily in the wrong direction from 1929, when the national income was roughly \$86,106,000,000, to 1933, when it was about \$49,560,000,000, is believed by some economists to form the groundwork of a broad concave which will sustain a relative degree of prosperity over a number of years.

The drastic decline in the income of the nation which began in the fall of 1929 was definitely checked in the second quarter of 1933, statistics indicate, although at the beginning the increase from month to month was barely susceptible. By the end of the year, however, the upturn had gained considerable momentum, and unless something now unforeseen interferes, expectations are that it will be making major strides at the end of this year and may total about \$58,500,000,000.

In support of their belief that the present gains form the basis for a new period of prosperity, economists point to the last two major depressions in this country, which were broken only when an upward turn occurred in the national income, accompanied by an increase in general business activity which usually enters upon an important cycle of expansion shortly thereafter.

From Labor Viewpoint

Following a virtual ultimatum to the fluid milk industry by the N.R.A. to "temper its opposition to a code of labor provisions and return to Washington prepared to accept a code," Deputy Administrator George Carlson predicted that a code for the industry would be adopted by January 1.

"The Epic vote was plainly symptomatic of bitter dissatisfaction with existing conditions and must be heeded," George Creel said in terming the election "a Sinclair defeat and not a Merriam victory." "Epic's proposals, whatever else may be thought of them, were concrete," Creel continued.

Francis Biddle, prominent Philadelphian recently named as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, in assuming his new duties indicated that the "majority rule," for which organized labor long has contended, as well as Section 7-a of the Recovery Act, will be vigorously enforced.

United States Chamber of Commerce is out for the "new deal!" There's one for Ripley! Yes sir, in favor of the administration. . . . The United States Chamber of Commerce will not support the "new deal" or any other deal that will give labor a fair deal. It is out for profits and more profits and that is now, and will remain, its compelling motive.—"Oil Worker."

Numerous companies are planning or have recently undertaken relatively important capital outlays on new buildings and facilities, according to the Standard Statistics Company, New York. This is accepted by organized labor to be a definite trend toward renewed confidence in the future, in spite of much howling on the part of some firms who dislike to see their employees secure adequate compensation.

N.R.A. codes have increased wages for boys and girls but have "tended to decrease the proportion of jobs open to them," reports Miss Clare L. Lewis, associate director of the junior placement bureau of the New York State Department of Labor employment service. Employers argue that if they are required to pay a minimum wage they will do better to hire adults instead of relatively inexperienced or immature persons, she said.

General Smedley D. Butler just can't keep out of the newspaper headlines; and his fantastic story of the attempt on the part of Wall Street operators to engage his services to seize the government and install a Fascist dictator may or may not have a foundation in fact. But it resulted in giving the general the desired notoriety. It seems strange that a former army officer should not have taken steps to notify the authorities at once and institute steps to squelch the treasonable movement.

Probably influenced by a report sent out from Sacramento by a banker of that city, that skilled building labor was scarce there, Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan has sent a communication to President Roosevelt asking him to urge people with limited funds to remain in localities in which they are known. "Individual communities," says the state official, "will be more apt to remedy their own unemployment situation if they do not have to contend with an added influx from other localities."

In view of the action of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, on the question of industrial unionism, the agreement in the Montana copper industry, which recently became effective, will be watched

with more than ordinary interest. Should it prove satisfactory to Montana's most important industrial organization it is likely to be the pattern for future agreements in other sections of the country. And likewise it will have an influence on the questions of disputed jurisdiction now agitating affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

Advocates of the sales tax are persistent in their assertions that the tax is "painless" and that it is not noticed by the victim. And now comes a correspondent of "Labor" who, discussing the proposed Townsend plan for old-age "annuities," which is to be financed by a sales tax of 10 per cent, declares "the tax will be no more noticeable than your gas tax." In view of the fact that the tax on gasoline is 4 cents a gallon in this state, it is probably erroneous to state that it is not noticeable. Or fancy paying a \$5 tax on a \$50 suit of clothes and nonchalantly declaring that you didn't miss the fiver!

Sixteen Pennsylvania utility companies the other day filed lowered rate schedules which will save consumers about \$1,414,000 a year. The example of the T.V.A. has lowered rates several million dollars a year within its sphere of influence. President Roosevelt's recent address at Tupelo, Miss., in which he said that the work of the T.V.A. would be copied in every state, sent a chill through the power trust. Then came the New York State Power Authority with a report which shows that in the Northeastern states alone utility extortions total \$194,000,000 a year. All of which should speed public ownership.

The National Recovery Act declares it to be the policy of Congress to increase consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power. Thus far we have made relatively little progress in accomplishing this purpose. To do it we must establish industrial controls as provided in the act: (1) Workers must be organized so that they can claim their share of industry's gross income; Section 7a of the Recovery Act must be strengthened to assure them of their lawful right to organize; (2) workers must be represented on the governing bodies of industry so that their influence may be given at the council table and they will not be forced to industrial strife to get a hearing.—A. F. of L. Monthly Survey.

OCTOBER BUILDING GAINS

The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor announces that construction work, based on reports from major cities, shows an increase of almost 30 per cent in October over September.

Educational Opportunities Will Be Provided for Women Workers

Workers' education in the Pacific Coast Regional District is starting off very nicely, reports J. L. Kerchen, regional director from this section.

Plans have been set up in both San Francisco and Portland, Ore., which provide two full-time workers' education organizers in each place, one a man and the other a woman, who will devote their entire time to workers' education among women's auxiliaries and unions composed largely of women. It is felt that organization of classes for women in the labor movement has been too much neglected during the past.

In addition to these organizers, from four to six classroom instructors have been assigned in each city as teachers for classes.

All of this work is done in co-operation with the Federal Emergency Education Program in each place.

Courses in labor history, labor economics, practical speechmaking, English, social psychology and problems of unemployment are offered.

Labor Relations Board

The following decisions of the National Labor Relations Board will be of general interest:

The National Labor Relations Board announced on November 10 its decision in the matter of Eagle Rubber Company, of Ashland, Ohio, and United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 18683. The board rules that the company had failed, at a hearing conducted by the Cleveland Regional Labor Board September 7, to show cause why the decision of the National Labor Board in this matter, dated May 16, 1934, should not be made final and the case transmitted to the compliance division of the N.R.A. for appropriate action.

The National Labor Relations Board concurred in the finding of the National Labor Board that the company had failed to bargain collectively with the duly chosen representatives of its employees, and that this violation of law provoked a strike on November 29, 1933. The board ruled that, as an appropriate method of restitution for this violation of law, the National Labor Board properly required the company to reinstate the strikers as the volume of work permitted, in preference to workers newly hired since the inception of the strike.

The National Labor Relations Board announced on November 12 its decision in the case of the Carl Pick Manufacturing Company of West Bend, Wis. It was the conclusion of the board "that the company in executing a necessary reduction of personnel took strategic advantage of the occasion to check the trend toward unionization by laying off the leading union men. The rights of these men under Section 7-a were thereby violated. The board ordered the immediate reinstatement of eleven union men who were found to have been laid off because of union activities. The employees who struck in protest against these lay-offs were also ordered reinstated.

The board on November 13 announced its decision in the dispute between the Winters & Crampton Manufacturing Company, Grandville, Mich., and Metal Polishers' Union No. 7, involving interference by the company with the self-organization of its employees. This dispute resulted in a strike May 25, 1934, of approximately two hundred of the company's employees. The strike is still in progress. The company on October 6, 1934, was given an opportunity to show cause why certain tentative findings of fact should not be made final. The decision states that "the National Labor Relations Board, upon due consideration of the transcript of said hearing, concludes that the evidence does not warrant modification of the findings, which are hereby made final. . . ." The decision declares that the case will be sent to the proper enforcement agencies of the government unless within ten days the board is informed by the company that it has offered the men "immediate and full reinstatement."

The board on November 14 decided that the North Shore Coke and Chemical Company of Chicago, Ill., had violated Section 7-a by discharging five employees because of their intention to attend a union organization meeting. Since the employer failed to attend the hearing there was no evidence that the discharges were due to reasons of economy as stated by the company to some of the men when they were discharged. The company discharged some of the men shortly before, and some shortly after the union meeting.

"The Workingman's Advocate," so far as a recent search disclosed, was the first labor newspaper established in the United States. This paper was founded in 1825, in New York, by the Evans brothers, two English labor reformers.

Plan Similar to Upton Sinclair's Will Be Laid Before Legislature

A "production for use" program, said to be in large part similar to the ideas advocated by Upton Sinclair in his campaign for governor, will be presented to the California Legislature at its coming session as an initiative measure, according to advisers from Los Angeles.

The author of the measure, Senator-elect Culbert L. Olson, who also is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, declares that the measure, "coming from the people, must be acted upon by the Legislature, and if passed cannot be vetoed by the governor."

One of the provisions of the initiative measure would be the appointment of a director of co-operatives to aid needy and unemployed farmers. He would be empowered to form state exchange depots, self-help groups, and to consolidate and manage those already formed.

Provision would also be made for factories, plant facilities, tools, equipment and materials of co-operative activity and for the undertaking of public works projects using labor from co-operative groups to be paid in cash or commodities or both.

The state relief bonds voted last November 6 would finance the program 25 per cent, with the federal government financing it an additional 25 per cent, the remainder to be provided by the state relief commission and the state relief administrator.

More Than One Hundred Unions Reported in Automobile Industry

Renewal of the intensive drive for organization of the balance of workers in the automobile industry is reported by the A. F. of L. News Service as well under way.

With over a hundred local unions already organized in the industry, complete organization is said to be the goal of the present drive, which is in charge of F. J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer in charge of the Detroit office.

It is understood that committees are active in automobile production communities, in most of which Automobile Workers' Federal Unions already are flourishing.

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ANTI-INJUNCTION LEGISLATION

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to all officers and members of State Federations of Labor for special efforts during the coming winter months in connection with anti-injunction legislation.

Elections in Rubber Industry For Choice of Representatives

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered elections to be held at the big plants of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, for the purpose of determining their employees' choice of representatives in collective bargaining. Petitions requesting an election were filed with the board by Local 18321 of the United Rubber Workers' Labor Union, in the Firestone case, and Local No. 18319 of the same union, in the Goodrich case.

In each case the board ordered that the election be held within three weeks, the date to be set by the director of the Regional Labor Board for the Eighth District. The companies were ordered to submit their pay-roll lists to the board to facilitate conduct of the elections.

Enthusiastic Support Accorded Better Housing Program Drive

With the canvass of San Francisco less than 75 per cent completed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Better Housing Program field force, more than \$9,000,000 in pledges had been obtained at the close of the sixth week of the drive.

The executive committee is mobilizing all the field forces in an intensive clean-up campaign in order to attain at least \$10,000,000. The committee is completing plans for sending into the field an additional crew of fifty to re-contact the pledge signers in order to offer the full assistance and co-operation of this campaign committee in the furtherance of the modernization work.

The decision by the executive committee to re-contact the pledge signers is the result of a test survey made in contacting 370 pledge signers. This survey indicated that about 60 per cent of the pledges signed are either in progress or about to be started or only recently completed.

This enthusiastic support by the property owners in actually doing the work was commented on by General Chairman Charles M. Cadman when he expressed his appreciation to the property owners of San Francisco for their active and enthusiastic support in this campaign.

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Unauthorized Political Activities Charged to Central Labor Official

Unauthorized political activities or the use of their official titles by trade union and central labor body officials to further the interests of political parties or to indorse political candidates will receive a severe set-back if the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis adopts a resolution recently presented to it and which was given favorable consideration. The resolution also would bar from office any member holding a political appointive or elective position.

Under the resolution offending officials of the central body will be automatically removed from their positions.

The action came following statements carried in St. Louis newspapers crediting President Fitzmaurice of the central body, and an officer of the Machinists' Union, with a vicious attack on President Roosevelt's administration and the "new deal," and an unqualified indorsement of the entire Republican ticket.

Thoroughly aroused by the newspaper statements credited to the head of the central labor body, which they claimed placed St. Louis union labor in a most embarrassing position, a group of more than sixty labor leaders immediately drew up a statement refuting Fitzmaurice's alleged attack on the "new deal," which he is said to have declared has "broken down the morale of the working people."

President Fitzmaurice denied that he had attacked the administration and that he had indorsed the entire Republican ticket, stating further that the statements of the press were badly garbled and untrue.

His denials were answered by Delegate P. J. Morrin, general president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and editor of the "Trades Council Union News," who charged that Fitzmaurice was attempting to whitewash himself of an unauthorized use of his union affiliations and office.

CONSERVATION CAMPS ENROLL 340,000

Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, states that the Civilian Conservation Corps forest camp program for the winter provides for the maintenance of 1728 camps, the same number that was in operation during the latter part of the third period, which ended September 30. Of the total number of camps, seventy-three will be operated by Indians on Indian reservations and fifteen will be located in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska.

The enrolled forest camp personnel, including young men, war veterans, woodsmen, Indians and residents of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico, will be maintained at an average of approximately 340,000 men.

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Renewal of Agreements on Wages Is Urged on Building Industry

The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board, the construction industry's bipartisan policy-making board, by unanimous action of employer and employee members, has urged the industry to move toward restoring wage stability by renewing expired wages and hours agreements where they have existed, Board Chairman Sullivan W. Jones announced in Washington this week.

Wage stability has been secured in the past in most large communities through agreements between organized groups of contractors and local and national labor organizations. In competitive bidding, these agreements had the effect, at least, of taking speculation out of the highly important element of labor cost.

Many of these agreements have been allowed to expire. In their absence and pending the establishment of area agreements, provided for under the construction industry code, there is no stable wage base even for the groups of employers and employees who have been responsible for industry leadership and upon whose shoulders has rested the burden of promoting industry co-operation and well-being.

"Uncertainty and discontent, due to the absence of a wage base, are destroying the traditional foundation of stability and good-will upon which the future of the industry must be built," Jones said.

"The Planning and Adjustment Board appeals to the industry to check the irreparable damage being done. The board appeals to those groups of contractors and to those labor organizations who have worked together in the past under agreements to renew those agreements or negotiate new ones. By so doing, not only will they re-establish stability in the supporting core of the industry, but also will expedite area agreements by furnishing the base from which to move forward."

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The U. S. Department of Labor reports that retail food prices remained practically unchanged during the two weeks ending October 23. Of 42 articles included in the index, 20 fell in price, 14 showed no change, and 8 increased. The present downward trend in food prices as a whole has been due in large part to the falling price of meats. San Francisco prices declined 4.3 per cent, due wholly to the drop in milk prices during the period for which the report was compiled.

Code Detrimental to Workers, Labor Advisory Board Told

Shoe workers are worse off under the shoe manufacturing code than they were prior to its adoption, John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, declared in advocating reopening of the code before the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board.

Sidney Hillman, member of the board and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, backed up Mara's charge and characterized the code as "an unconscionable one."

Mara assailed the shoe code in strong terms and caused a sensation by asserting that under the code "the manufacturers get the dough and the workers get the dole."

The watchword of organized labor should be. "Seek the union label when buying anything."

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DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Louis Cames, member of Letter Carriers' Association; Joseph F. Martinson, Alaska Fishermen's Union and International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79.

SUPPORT FOR HOME MORTGAGE PLAN

Michael J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call formally asking the 1,500,000 members of building crafts to support the home mortgage program of the Federal Housing Administration.

Asks Public to Patronize Only Bakeries Displaying Union Card

Bakers' Union No. 24 of San Francisco has just sent out an open letter to the people of San Francisco soliciting support and requesting that when making purchases in retail bakeries only those stores displaying the union shop card of the Bakers' Union be patronized.

The reason for the request is the refusal of certain retail bakery owners to renew with the union contractual relations that have existed for many years with mutual satisfaction. The letter says:

"We have signified our willingness to submit this controversy to an unbiased board with the provision that both sides abide by whatever decision may be rendered, to the end that peace and harmony prevail again throughout the industry. Our offer of mediation and arbitration has met with refusal by these employing bakers."

The union asks the public to "patronize establishments that are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the 'new deal'."

Urges Ratification of Child Labor Amendment

Child labor, temporarily outlawed by the N.R.A., should be prohibited permanently through a constitutional amendment, President Roosevelt wrote to Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. The letter said:

"One of the accomplishments under the National Recovery Act which has given me the greatest gratification is the outlawing of child labor. It shows how simply a long-desired reform which no individual or state could accomplish alone may be brought about when people work together. It is my desire that the advances attained through the N.R.A. be made permanent. In the child labor field the obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the child labor amendment. I hope this may be achieved."

Twenty states have ratified the amendment and sixteen more are needed to give it the required three-fourths approval. Dinwiddie expressed the opinion that the President's letter would strongly influence state legislatures toward ratification this winter.

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Retiring Telephone Official Numbers Friends by Thousands

John H. Corcoran, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, will retire on December 1 after forty-seven years of service, it was announced this week.

Corcoran advanced through the ranks to his present position, beginning his telephone career as an office boy in San Francisco in 1887 when there were only 2291 telephones in the city and 150 telephone employees. Today the telephones number 239,000 and the employees 4600.

Growing up with the business, which he entered when the telephone itself was only eleven years old, he progressed steadily and became in turn repairman, installer, wire chief, manager, general superintendent and vice-president and general manager.

Telephone people are recalling incidents of Corcoran's outstanding career and contribution to the telephone business. They declare that his associates on each job as he advanced became his friends in increasing number until today they total thousands who have a personal regret in seeing him leave telephone circles, but who extend to him heartiest congratulations on his record and good wishes for a well-earned retirement from active service.

Mark R. Sullivan, general traffic manager of the Northern California area of the company, will succeed Corcoran as vice-president and general manager. Sullivan, who is 40 years of age, was born in Oakland, obtained his education in the public schools and, like Corcoran, also came up through the ranks, starting as clerk in 1912.

Demand Withdrawal of Blue Eagle From Products of Convict Labor

The Cotton Garment Code Authority has asked the N.R.A. to withdraw immediately from prison authorities the right to use the blue eagle label on convict-made products. It has notified President Roosevelt that if such action is not taken it would "feel itself forced to relinquish the solemn responsibility placed upon it for the enforcement of the code."

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As a result of the snappy little "tiff" which San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624 had with the publishers of three San Mateo County daily newspapers recently about sixty-five members of the union henceforth will enjoy a substantially increased wage. The new scale calls for \$1.16 per hour for a seven and one-half hour day, or \$8.70 per day. The old scale was \$8 for a seven and one-third hour day. The present five-day week will be continued. Machinist-operators of linotypes will receive \$1.226 per hour, or \$9.20 per day, while the scale for composing room foremen is set at \$9.70 per day. The papers involved in the controversy were the Burlingame "Advance-Star," the Redwood City "Tribune" and the San Mateo "Times." Howard Eden, E. E. Snyder and Edward Warren represented the union in the negotiations. They were assisted by D. K. Stauffer, I. T. U. representative.

The two propositions to amend the constitution of the International Typographical Union and one to amend its by-laws which were adopted by the Chicago convention will be submitted to a referendum vote on Wednesday, December 5. A complete explanation of these propositions may be found in the November issue of the "Typographical Journal." The proposed amendments will also appear on the reverse side of the ballots which are to be distributed to chapels having ten or more members, and where you may cast your vote. All three of the propositions are important, especially those affecting the constitution, and should be given careful study. Here's one election where you shouldn't fail to exercise your right of franchise.

The ladies of Oakland Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 are preparing another of their internationally famous turkey dinners, this one to be served at I. O. O. F. Hall, Eleventh street at Franklin, Oakland, at 6 p. m., Saturday, December 8. All the "trimmings and fixings" that usually go with a dinner of this kind will be served in ample portions. One grand and glorious time is assured all who attend, it goes without saying. Reservations are limited, so secure your tickets early. Tickets may be obtained from husbands of members of the auxiliary, or from Secretary J. J. Chaudet at his office in the Labor Temple. If you enjoy good "eats" and a

real good time, don't miss this dinner. And you fellows who think you are expert statisticians, especially those of you who claim to be as good in higher mathematics as Albert Einstein, please figure this out: the tickets are only 65 cents. How do they do it? We with the appetites and who will do the eating should be annoyed! Leave that perplexing problem to the girls who are supervising the job!

Wonder if this is some more of the underground "Q.-T." information of the whispered kind? Word coming from Europe says that Kaiser Wilhelm II is badly distorted financially. Those occupying front row seats in his "inner circle" claim the kaiser learned the printing trade when he was a boy. Why not import him to San Francisco and give him a "sit" on one of the papers, soliciting subscriptions. The novelty may boost advertising, too.

Apparently it was all a mistake, and another one of those cases where Justice was "stone blind," or at least got off on the wrong foot in this instance. According to "Reporter," official monthly organ of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, the Illinois Supreme Court has ordered a new trial for Arthur Lavac, a member of No. 16, who was serving a life sentence in a penitentiary for the fatal shooting of two policemen at his home in Berwyn, Ill., December 12, 1932. It was alleged that Lavac fired on the policemen when they entered his home to serve a warrant for his arrest for refusing to send his children to school for fear they would be required to submit to small-pox vaccination. The decision of the Supreme Court was so strongly in Lavac's favor, says the "Reporter," pointing out many inconsistencies in the case, and the fact that Lavac did not know they were officers, the officials have unconditionally released Mr. Lavac, and he is once more a free man. Mr. Lavac's case was given the attention of members of Chicago Union, who contributed to a fund to carry on his defense and his appeal to the Supreme Court.

'Ware, you scribes! Be careful not to use the letters YHWH too indiscriminately. They signify Jehovah, says a University of Pennsylvania professor.

Rumor has it that on January 1, 1935, a revolutionary telephotographic service for newspapers throughout the United States will be inaugurated. If the rumor is well founded and the service established, it would seem to mean more grief for the printer man. Probably will mean another large slice of work taken out of the composing rooms of newspapers subscribing to the service.

Santa Claus played a return engagement in the "Examiner" composing room last Saturday. This time he staged his stunt in the makeup department, giving regular situations to George Brady, W. F. Campbell and C. W. Nicholson.

The case of the Chicago "Defender," which was ordered by the Chicago Regional Labor Board to reinstate employees it locked out last June and to pay them for time lost on that account, has been advanced to the Department of Justice, following affirmation of the Chicago board's decision by the National Labor Relations Board. Failure of the management of the "Defender" to comply with the

orders of the labor boards necessitated this latest action. Several conferences between representatives of the "Defender," officials of Chicago Typographical Union and conciliators from the labor board were non-productive of results. Now let the Department of Justice demonstrate its effectiveness.

Harold Hickson, linotype operator and trombone player with few peers, has returned to his work in the "Pacific Daily Racing Form" composing room after a few days' absence therefrom because of a sprained back. Harold, after a painful experience, avers garage employees are better qualified to shove automobiles around than are linotypists.

Mr. J. Lawson, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, received word some time ago of the passing of his brother, a lino operator, in Manchester, England. Last week Mr. Lawson received a cutting from the English Typographical Association and other national or which tells of his brother's activities in union work and the high esteem in which he was held, nationally as well as locally. At the funeral 400 men formed four deep outside the cemetery gates and escorted the remains to the burial place, among them being representatives from the National Typographical Association and other national organizations. An extract from the monthly organ of the Typographical Association follows:

"It is with deep regret that we have to record the death * * * at Davyhulme Park Hospital, near Manchester, of Mr. Wilfred Lawson, for the past sixteen years father of the 'Sporting Chronicle' chapel, Manchester. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, sixty-one years ago, Mr. Lawson in his early twenties migrated to Cardiff, where he spent a good number of years before going to Manchester. One of the pioneers in the National News Guild movement, Mr. Lawson was an ex-national father, and his activities in the interests of newsmen were as well known nationally as they were locally. Employed at Allied Newspapers Ltd. for the past twenty-seven years, Mr. Lawson leaves behind him a record of service to the association, to newsmen, and to the chapel he so long and faithfully served that will be hard to beat. He was a member of the T. A. for over forty years, and was due for retirement. Mr. Lawson's pioneer work in connection with the move to obtain a day or night out per fortnight for daily newspaper workers is gratefully remembered, and, on its successful conclusion, as a mark of their appreciation, the members of his chapel presented him with a gold watch, suitably inscribed. The funeral, which took place at Stretford Cemetery, was a large and representative one, among those present being Mr. A. Paterson (director, Allied Newspapers Ltd.), Mr. F. S. Roberts (composing room manager), Mr. S. Cash (welfare department), Mr. D. Lewis (T. A. treasurer), Mr. C. White (president, National News Guild), and representatives from every news chapel in Manchester, and the local News Guild. Among the many floral tributes were wreaths from the directors of Allied Newspapers Ltd., 'Sporting Chronicle' chapel, 'Evening Chronicle' chapel, rotary minders at Allied News, engraving department, welfare committee, night stereotypers' chapel, Manchester Associated News chapels, 'Daily Mail' compositors' and readers' chapel, 'News-Chronicle' chapel, and colleagues and newspaper companions in Chorlton. A fine tribute was paid to Mr. Lawson's memory at Withy Grove, the whole of the machinery being stopped and a minute's silence observed at the time of the interment."

It was our own "Jimmy" Lawson who started his younger brother, Wilfred, on his career as a printer and one who gave so generously in serving his fellow craftsmen.

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Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

If any of your family visit Golden Gate Park be sure to warn them not to eat at El Portal, Eighth avenue and Fulton street. This place has non-union help. These workers have to depend upon the generosity of the customers for their spending money.

Auto Mechanics, the Spark Plug, on Van Ness avenue, has changed hands and the new boss has agreed to go along with the unions. It is O. K. to eat there. Miomo's, 1013 Van Ness avenue, is an Italian dinner house that has a union crew.

Street car men, Al's place, 3232 Mission street, has straightened out, thanks to your blackboard. Keep an eye on the Tunnel Grill, 460 Castro street. This house is changing hands and we want this boss to keep our house card in his window.

Warehousemen, stay away from 245 Front street. There is a news vendor outside this house. Casserly's, 96 Market street, has a Chinese cook and a news vendor.

The Club Tavern, at 99 New Montgomery street, is non-union. Stay away from this house. The Ipswich, 211 Kearny street, has fired all our members and has hired a complete non-union crew. The Balboa, 256 Columbus avenue, is another haywire outfit.

Arthur Dodge, at 200 Drumm street, the Lincoln Lunch, on Market street, and the Ferry Diner all have our union house card. The Custom House Lunch, on Battery street, has a union crew. Kramer's, 142 California street, is unfair.

Out on Geary street, Kelly's old place will reopen shortly. Watch for further notice about this house. The Koffee Kup, on Geary street, is non-union. Stay away from this place until the boss agrees to put decent working conditions into effect.

Fred's 299 Fremont street, deserves to be patronized. Here everyone carries a union card. The Neptune, 2737 Taylor street, is a fish house that can serve you a good meal put up by union labor.

Stevedores, stay away from Franco's, on Pier 30. Needle trades workers, Bob's Place is still no good.

We are still fighting the White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistle, Clinton's, Foster's, the Roosevelt, on Fifth street, and the Federal Cafe, on Market street. The boss who operates the Veteran, 189 O'Farrell street and 1321 Polk street, has been giving our business agents the run-around. Watch for a news vendor outside these places. Remember, places that are 100 per cent have a union card in their windows. Watch out for it.

Wage Restoration to Be Urged

For All Government Employees

Restoration as of January 1 of the remaining 5 per cent wage reduction of government employees was forecast as the principal legislative plank of the government employees' unions dur-

ing the next session. This appeared at a preliminary conference of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor wage restoration conference held in Washington.

President Green has announced his intention of reconvening this wage restoration conference in the immediate future. Preliminary to the general meeting, Chairman W. C. Cushing called together the executive committee. It was decided to recommend to the general conference that wage restoration be made one of the main planks in the legislative program.

Sentiments of Labor Expressed

By Secretary of Labor Council

Advancing steadily toward its goal of \$2,102,000, the Community Chest campaign passed the half-way mark at the report luncheon on Friday, November 23, concluding an active week of city-wide solicitation for funds.

The mammoth barometer at the corner of Post and Powell streets recorded the first million raised by the volunteer efforts of more than 6000 energetic men and women who are ringing doorbells, climbing stairs and interpreting the needs of the Chest and its agencies at every home and in every office of the city.

W. P. Fuller, Jr., speaker at the opening report luncheon, said:

"None of you could be hired to do this arduous work, but at the humane call of the Chest agencies you respond freely and with alacrity. Our faith in human nature is renewed each year through your unflinching work in a good cause. The Community Chest is run efficiently and economically, and if in 1935 the ninety-five participating agencies are to do a reasonably satisfactory job every penny of the goal must be raised."

Other speakers during the first week included Paul Davis, city relief administrator; Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P.; Lloyd Dinkelspiel, president of the Jewish Community Center, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. O'Connell said:

"Organized labor in this community from the very inception of the Community Chest has indorsed its every action. The work of the Community Chest is an essential part of the life of the city. It goes without saying that anything to promote its functioning should receive ready response from every citizen. The work of the Chest must go on. It is the most efficient of all institutions in the community."

BILL POSTERS GET 30-HOUR WEEK

Following a strike of short duration, delegates of the Bill Posters' Union announced in the Seattle Labor Council last week that they had reached an agreement with Foster & Kleiser providing for the thirty-hour week and a substantial increase in wages.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Don't forget to vote! On December 5 a referendum vote will be taken upon three important propositions—two to amend the constitution and one to amend the general laws of the I. T. U. The proposed amendments are published in full in the November "Typographical Journal." Those who have not done so as yet should read these propositions carefully in order to vote upon them intelligently.

Besides printing broadcast sheets for a local food concern the "Chronicle" had an extra machine insert last week, making it a busy week for regulars and also the slipboard subs, besides a few subs from other shops. O. Benson and Andy Heaphey have joined the "Chronicle" sub line.

From a reliable source it is learned that some of the members of a prominent M. T. D. U. local who have for some time chafed or have become dissatisfied with the domination of an M. T. D. U. have extended the "olive branch" or made overtures towards seeking an honorable peace compact with some of the prominent members of the "out-law" locals.

In a letter to the writer a prominent and widely-known member of Milwaukee Mailers' Union says in part:

"Now about Milwaukee. On November 17 the Brewers' Union put on a party for more than 5000 people. It was resplendent with glory—mostly glorious beer and a mighty fine lunch. What a party it was! Everybody had a swell time, and during the evening the union held ceremonies wherein they initiated 300 new members. That makes the brewery workers about 3000 strong, compared to some 800 members during prohibition. That gives you some idea why Milwaukee wants legal beer. Considering kindred trades, building and maintenance lines, organized effort has been rewarded with some 10,000 new faces in the labor movement here. The old saying among mailers in Milwaukee goes something like this: 'If we quit drinking beer we will throw too many brewery workers out on the street.' So we naturally keep on drinking (with moderation, of course). The brewery industry has become the third largest industry in Milwaukee, to further prove what that means."

Whatever the need in a commodity, there is a union-made product; whatever the need for service, there is a union service.

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GOOD FOOD REASONABLE PRICES

Eat With Jimmy and the Boys

1080 MARKET STREET JAS. A. McPHERSON

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices

Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer

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DINING SUITES

Now is the time to purchase. Special offerings and liberal terms aid selection.

7-piece Oak Dining Suites, Table and

6 Chairs may be had for only.....

\$59.00

Many other similar opportunities

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held November 23, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From Pharmacists' Union, Local 838, stating that the former name of Drug Clerks' Association will not be used in the future, and information ordered referred to Labor Clarion.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Resolution presented by Ladies' Garment Workers, Local No. 8, relative to criminal syndicalism cases pending at Sacramento.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application of Culinary Local Joint Executive Board for placing Kress's and Hale Bros.' department stores on the "We Don't Patronize List." Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, stating they have indorsed boycott against Sleepy Hollow Milk Company of Petaluma. Municipal Federation, thanking Council for aid in election. The following unions advised and transmitted donations for the Jackson Miners: Bakers No. 24, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Cooks No. 44, Elevator Constructors, Garment Workers No. 131, Hatters, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Laundry Drivers No. 256, Longshoremen No. 38-79, Machinists No. 68, Mailers No. 18, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Musicians No. 6, Pharmacists' Union, Sailors of the Pacific, Sausage Makers, Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Theatrical Stage Employees, United Laborers, Waitresses No. 48.

President Vandeleur and Secretary O'Connell submitted the following resolutions: (1) Urging Mayor Rossi, Governor Merriam and Emergency Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins to secure increased relief allowances due to an increase in the cost of provisions making up the average laboring man's budget. The resolutions are as follows:

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-nought and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

Whereas, The bare necessities that make up the average laboring man's budget, in accordance with statistics recently released by the United States government, have increased over 20 per cent; and

Whereas, The winter season is now upon us, calling for additional food, clothing and heat, in order that the health of the worker may not be jeopardized; and

Whereas, Thousands of our citizens, through no fault of their own, working on S.E.R.A. projects, have, and still are having, their meager budgets cut to a point where it will be impossible for them to subsist; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this condition existing in our city among our own people be brought to the immediate attention of his honor the mayor, his excellency the governor of the state, and Mr. H. Hopkins, director of the work relief program for the United States government; and be it further

Resolved, That the above named be and are hereby requested by the San Francisco Labor Council to immediately take the necessary steps to remedy this condition which so vitally affects the well-being of our citizens.

(2) Requesting President Green of the American Federation of Labor, Relief Administrator Hopkins, the governor of California and the mayor of San Francisco to secure an appropriation from the War Department for purchase of paint in the sum of \$30,000 for painting buildings in the Presidio reservation, and putting 200 idle painters to work.

(3) Calling attention of federal authorities to conditions prevailing at Jackson, Amador County, and the threatened extinction of this community. These resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The mining community of Jackson, Calif., is being threatened with destruction and its population is on the verge of starvation; and

Whereas, This condition has been brought about by a minority of two or three mine owners who have shut down the mines in that area rather than arbitrate or give fair consideration to the needs of their employees; and

Whereas, It is intolerable that such a small group of employers should exercise its power to bring about by starvation and misery the extinction of a community dependent upon the mining industry for its existence; and

Whereas, It is impossible to move the mine owners from the uncompromising position that they have taken, it is therefore imperative that urgent appeals be made to properly constituted authorities to take immediate steps to avert this threatened disaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council address messages to President Roosevelt, President Green of the American Federation of Labor and Governor Merriam, pleading for action in behalf of this stricken community.

(4) Resolution urging state authorities to appropriate funds for the construction of the approaches to the Golden Gate bridge so that work on same be finished in time for completion and opening of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The said resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks No. 468 called attention to the unfair Hunken's grocery stores, and solicited aid in the prosecution of the boycott by giving moral support. Street Carmen, Division 518, have donated to the locked-out miners at Jackson. Molders extended an invitation to trade unionists to attend their annual dance Saturday, November 24. Pastemakers reported that the Gragnano products are still unfair, and thank maritime unions for assistance. Longshoremen reported their committee is holding negotiations to adjust conditions on the waterfront; will

not handle unfair cargo, and will co-operate with unions having boycotts. Ornamental Iron Workers are making progress in unionizing, and complain of opposition on the part of the Industrial Association.

Brother Joseph M. Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council on the conditions of the mining town of Jackson and the plight of all the inhabitants of that community, who are dependent upon the mining industry, and all are suffering by reason of the unreasonable attitude of mine owners refusing to arbitrate. He has established a good emergency relief system and appointed one Mr. Davis as chairman of the local relief committee; the business of Jackson is paralyzed and all of the inhabitants of the community are affected, as the mining industry is the only industry there.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, just returned from Washington, D. C., was called upon to give an outline of his experience in Washington. He gave an interesting and instructive account of the plans now in the making for federal legislation to establish unemployment and other social insurance. Economic security is the main question now before the people of this country, and such security is aimed to cover all the vicissitudes of life from birth to the grave. If social insurance is successful in its aims it should be successful here, even though it could not be accomplished at once. Unemployment insurance can not be a substitute for relief, as such a system can not cover those who are unemployed, or at least not the unemployables, of which latter we have constantly increasing numbers because the average age of men and women is on the increase, so that the numbers of those to be entitled to old-age pensions after 65 years of age are getting larger and larger. England is reported by the press to be getting out of the depression with the aid of its social insurance system, but with its usual inconsistency the press here is generally opposed to what it terms the dole system. The Wisconsin unemployment insurance system is the beginning of such here, but Congress is likely to enact a better one for the District of Columbia, which no doubt will serve as a model for the several states. He submitted actuarial statistics and calculations as to contributions from payrolls from 3 to 6 per cent, and stated that the constitutionality of the federal law would be assured, as the intention was to have the federal government subsidize the states in the same manner as federal inheritance taxes are now being proportioned on a basis of whether or not the state tax is high or low, the federal tax being in inverse proportion to the state tax rate.

Report of Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Refinery Workers' Union No. 50 was approved, subject to the approval of the International of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Recommended that Woolworth's department store be declared unfair, the intention only being passed at this meeting. Similar action against Weinstein Company was at the request of culinary unions laid over for one month awaiting promise of company to abolish the culinary department. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved and carried that the Petrie Wine Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Receipts, \$1842.42; expenditures, \$4352.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or employing labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

Labor's greatest weapon is the union label. Remember that when spending union-earned money.

Labor Temple Market

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1148 HARRISON STREET
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

Elevator Strike Off

The threatened strike of elevator operators, porters, watchmen and maintenance men, which would have tied up New York's skyscrapers, has been averted by an arbitration agreement. The settlement leaves the way open to complete unionization of the city's building service employees.

The employers, by accepting the agreement, recognized the right of Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 32-B, to bargain collectively for its members.

The agreement was reached by a committee appointed by Mayor LaGuardia, representing the city, the employers and the workers. It provides for the setting up of a committee of arbitrators to fix "reasonable minimum standards of wages" and the establishment of agencies for the settlement of complaints and grievances. Discrimination against employees because of membership or activity in the union is barred.

Ex-Convicts as Strikebreakers

The day before Mayor LaGuardia persuaded both sides to agree to arbitrate a writer in the New York "Post" disclosed the kind of strikebreakers the New York Real Estate Board, representing the city's enormously wealthy land and building interests, had hired against the Building Service Employees' International Union.

The "Post" survey showed that "the army recruited by the Real Estate Board is the largest staff of strikebreakers ever assembled in New York City. Its ranks are sprinkled with convicted criminals. Ten per cent of them are ex-convicts. Among those hired as 'guards,' the proportion of criminals is still greater than the 10 per cent among the strikebreaking operators."

"They Never Came Back"

This "check-up" was made by means of the fingerprints all applicants for these strikebreaking jobs were required to make. "Half the applicants never came back" when they found they had to be fingerprinted.

To fill the guard jobs the fingerprinting had to be abandoned. "If we fingerprinted and searched the records of the guards, I don't think many of them would pass muster. Did you see those fellows?"—laughed the man who did the recruiting.

The union was demanding a closed shop, shorter hours and pay increases. It gave up the closed shop point but won the others, plus recognition as the bargaining agent for the employees.

Garage Employees' Union No. 665 Rapidly Gaining in Influence

An organization which is displaying a commendable spirit of activity in San Francisco is Garage Employees' Union No. 665, which is rapidly gaining both in membership and influence.

This union believes in co-operating with the employers of the industry in bettering conditions, believing that their interests are mutual—that a

prosperous employer is better able to pay a decent wage than one who is struggling with adverse circumstances.

With this idea in mind, the union has been largely instrumental in securing, in co-operation with the United Garage and Parking Operators, a substantial reduction in the license fee exacted by the city. They also are sponsoring an ordinance which will put a stop to the operation of what they term illegal garages.

Splendid progress in organizing the workers in the public garages of the city is reported by F. Henderson, business representative, and G. H. Melcher, secretary-treasurer of the union. They ask fellow union men and women to demand to see the card of the worker who serves them at garages and service stations.

Splendid Progress Is Reported By Local 38-44 of Longshoremen

Enthusiasm over the splendid success of his union in its organizing campaign, Secretary Harry Carty of the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers' Union, Local 38-44, of the International Longshoremen's Association, was a visitor to the Labor Clarion office this week.

He reports that the membership of his organization has grown from 200 to more than 600 in the last few months.

"This month," said Carty, "we signed up with the enterprising firm of Albers Bros., Oakland, 100 per cent, and the management has pledged to labor and to us its whole-hearted support."

In return for this splendid co-operation pledged to the union, Carty asks "friends, sisters and brothers of organized labor to start the day for themselves and families with the 'famous Carnation Mush and Milk.'" An increased volume of business, he says, will make possible an increase in wages for members employed at the Albers Bros.' plant.

The true spirit of unionism is expressed by Carty in the statement that "our door is open; we stand ready, willing and able to assist our friends of organized labor whenever they call on us."

Los Angeles Strike

The expected strike of Los Angeles street car workers was precipitated on Saturday last when efforts looking to arbitration of the dispute between the Amalgamated Street Car and Electric Workers' Union and the Los Angeles Railway Corporation were frustrated by a statement by the president of the company that it would not be bound by any findings of an arbitration committee unless it was shown how to obtain added revenue.

The strike was determined upon at a mass meeting held at 2 a. m. Saturday by 2200 employees of the company. The points at issue are recognition of the union and increased wages.

Attempts of the company to continue the service with strike-breakers are being met with stubborn resistance on the part of the union, which, according to union officials, consists of peaceful picketing. They declare that the reported instances of disorder are chargeable to sympathizers, and the union is in no way responsible.

The walkout of some 1600 employees of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, which was scheduled to take place last Monday, has been postponed indefinitely. Postponement of the strike was announced by officials of the brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Railroad Signalmen, who said they had received a telegram from John M. Carmody, member of the National Mediation Board, asking delay until the board could arrive, which Carmody said would be during the first week in December, and aid in conciliation attempts.

"DEMAND THE UNION LABEL"

A code which approves an anti-chiseling provision has been approved by President Roosevelt for the builders' supply industry. One of its features is a stipulation that members of the industry shall not buy "from a manufacturer or producer or sell to a contractor or other consumer who does not certify that he is complying with his appropriate approved code."

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Capital Paid up \$6,000,000.00

Surplus \$4,000,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits . \$3,510,206.77

Total Capital Account . \$13,510,206.77

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Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

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BOSS OF THE ROAD



SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Promotional League

Official Minutes of Meeting Held Nov. 21, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, November 21, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called at 8:05 p. m. by the secretary, who called for nominations for chairman pro tem. for the evening. Delegate J. C. Willis was nominated and elected to preside. On roll call President Rotell was reported as sick. The following were noted as absent: B. A. Brundage, A. W. Edwards and P. O. Gaffney.

Minutes: Minutes of previous meeting, held November 7, were approved as read.

Credentials: Delegate Christie, from Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, being present, was seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Bender Shoe Company, 2412 Mission street, wherein they say that if you ask for union labeled shoes you will get the bona fide Boot and Shoe Workers' union label, in style and price to suit. From Mrs. Louise Hoocher, on information as to the end of the union label exhibit at the recent A. F. of L. convention; referred to the secretary to answer. From Painters' Union No. 19, stating they are on strike and all bills are deferred.

Bills were read and submitted to the trustees.

Secretary's report: Visited a number of downtown stores on labeled clothing, hats and shirts. Our friendly merchants are beginning to order union-labeled holiday goods. Distributed pass-out cards. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported they have doubled their membership; want to call attention of hat buyers to the fact that often hats under a brand or house label are union and non-union; to be sure you are buying a union-made hat look for the union label under the sweatband. Ice Wagon Drivers' Union says work is fair yet, but as it gets colder business will drop; have initiated some new members. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported there is no steady work any more; this could be changed if members of unions would demand the union label on wearing apparel. Uphosters' Union No. 28 stated that their national code will be rescinded and a new one drafted on sectional lines, and the local one will cover the eleven Western states; you can now get upholstered furniture with their union label on it; Kroehler Manufacturing Company is still unfair; taking in ten to fifteen new members per week. Electrical workers No. 151 are working on plans that will be beneficial to them. Laundry Drivers' Union is about to inaugurate a campaign that will be beneficial to the industry. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 took in twenty-six

new members last meeting; are having S.E.R.A. teachers at meeting on labor problems; look for the union house card. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work is still fair. Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 took action that hereafter their union label will be placed on all work done by their members; demand it when having sheet metal work done. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported that the Hunken Stores are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council; that some union people are patronizing these stores, which should be against their principles. Sign Painters' Union reported work fair. Pile Drivers' Union Delegate Willis stated that he took back the explanation made at last meeting.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

Unfinished Business: Second reading of revision of by-laws. Final action at next meeting.

New Business: Discussion of the union label on India tires; also if on any other rubber goods. Discussion of organizing candy workers and the attitude of their employers, also on holiday trade of union label merchandise.

Receipts, \$76.34; bills paid, \$52.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, December 5, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Union holiday shoppers should request the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

UNION OFFICIAL HONORED

George D. Early, president of the Seattle Central Labor Council, secretary of the Building Trades Council and business representative of Steamfitters No. 473, aside from several other important positions, was chosen by the Seattle Port Commission as superintendent of maintenance.

URGE RETENTION OF STANTON

Retention of former Supervisor William P. Stanton as a director of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District has been urged upon the Board of Supervisors by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco.

To Hear News Writers

The N.R.A. has scheduled a hearing for December 5 on a proposed code amendment establishing minimum wages and maximum hours for news department employees of daily newspapers, based on city populations.

The amendment was submitted by the newspaper publisher code authority and followed code authorization to obtain necessary data and determine hours and wages for news workers.

The amendment would set up a forty-hour week in cities of more than 50,000, ranging down to a maximum forty-eight hours in cities or towns of less than 25,000. Additional hours might be worked in emergencies if compensated by equivalent off-time.

No full time salaried news department employees other than office boys and learners would be paid less than \$25 weekly in cities of more than 750,000. The pay scale ranges down to a minimum of \$12 per week in towns of less than 25,000.

The code provides that "present conditions shall be maintained" until the wage and hour schedule has been acted upon by N.R.A.

URGE EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

Miss Bettie Gram Swing, an outstanding feminist leader, has joined the staff of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which seeks ratification and adherence of the women's equality treaties signed at Montevideo at the last Pan-American Conference.

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to it... that is, not for those
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